

Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.

They never taste who always drink; They always talk who never think.

—Matthew Prior.

Councilman Seger has announced that it is never too late to do right. Hurrah!

Now look out for a blast from the Colonel when he lands in Brooklyn after his trip to the Caribbean islands.

The only fight which interests tens of thousands of Americans is that which is to take place in the Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

The arrest of men for tobacco frauds has disclosed what many smokers knew before, that you cannot tell a good cigar by the label on the box.

What players learned long ago that it was foolish to send a boy to do a man's job. It looks as if a man's job was ahead of Uncle Sam in Mexico.

A mosquitoless Jersey is an objective worthy of modern science. The method of a Vineland experimenter, who has discovered a silencer for the lyrics of the Culex and Anopheles, should win him fame and fortune. If it is infallible.

If Germany would make the North Sea a little safer for passenger ships it is not likely that she would have to complain because of the refusal of the American State Department to issue passports to travelers who wish to visit Germany.

British Fleet Awaits Big North Sea Battle.—Headline.

As an exponent of "watchful waiting," this fleet lives right up to the Briton's proverbial "bulldog tenacity." And when it gets a hold on the seat of the Teutonic trousers—

Mr. Justice Hughes, when Governor of New York, bluntly told the Assembly that it made too many laws. Governor Fielder conveys the same message to the New Jersey Legislature by making a record for vetoes. Mr. Roosevelt once announced that the United States was burdened by too much legislation, but he, as usual, was more the preacher than the practitioner.

Employees of the General Electric Company are to share in the profits of the company hereafter at the rate of five per cent. of their wages. The bonus is to be paid semi-annually to those who have been on the payroll five years or more. Many other companies have adopted this plan, and the time is likely to come when every great corporation will recognize in this way its indebtedness to the men who make its success possible.

The friends of Colonel Roosevelt must be pleased by the growing enthusiasm for their hero. At two meetings of business men this week the mention of his name by the speakers has been the signal for spontaneous, vigorous and long-continued applause. And now Senator Penrose is going to the trouble to deny the report that he has said that he would favor the nomination of the Colonel under certain circumstances. It seems to be admitted everywhere that there will be a strong delegation in the Republican National Convention committed to his candidacy.

Government by mandate, as practiced by Yuan Shi-Kai, China's dictator all the time and alternately its emperor and president, does not commend itself to the Mikado's Chancellor. A note protesting strongly against Yuan's decree reconstituting the Republic which he had displaced recently by a constitutional monarchy, through a limited plebiscite, has been framed in Tokio, which obviously considers Japan a sort of big brother to the yellow races. Yuan's action was dictated by motives of caution, as other provinces threatened to follow that of Kwang-Si into revolt against the monarchy. This is the form of government that Japan favors for the half-awake democracy which has evolved out of the sluggish Manchu empire. A Republic in the Orient might prove too close as a model for imitation of the alert-minded Nipponese. And it might block the sort of suzerainty that Japan is trying to exercise over China for trade and other advantages.

Military preparedness means much more than the power to mass men for the front. Munitions, supplies, transportation facilities, all are necessary for swift action in time of war. Without weapons, a sudden blow at the enemy cannot be struck. All truisms no doubt, but it is the obvious that we are apt not to notice. There is a moral in the delays and obstacles which have retarded the progress of the Villa punitive expedition. General Punzon very squarely presents it in his expression of disappointment at the deplorable scarcity and inadequacy of war equipment which has halted promptitude and vigor of action on the Mexican border. Germany was prepared in every respect for the present war. She was able to shoot her bolts with almost terrifying suddenness and effect early in the conflict, both in France and Russia. England wasn't prepared. She has been more than a year catching up to the readiness to meet and meet down attack which, after all, sums up the meaning of preparedness. And her military preparedness, in its summary settlement, prepared an industrial state and social union. This nation can't learn from that lesson.

And nothing the Mayor's commission may discover can justify, in the eyes of Philadelphia, the ridiculous "bottle" subway which Mr. Twining has proposed.

gross is to determine—must be a complementary growth, kept modern and complete, of the other requisites of serviceable and immediately available preparedness.

THREE FACTORS FOR PEACE

The new proposals of peace justify hope of realization because they are dictated by a triple necessity. This necessity arises from the financial, military and political situations of all the belligerents. In finance, disaster lies. On the field, a deadlock. Politically the change in Germany's consciousness is the most important event. It foretells the end of Germany's great illusion about herself.

NO TALK OF peace, no peace terms which have come out of Europe in the last six months were so tinged with the air of probability as those which have persistently been reported this week. Except for the preposterous demand for indemnity from France, a still undefeated belligerent, the suggested status provides a working basis for a peace conference.

Terms, however, are the materials out of which diplomats may build "satisfactions" and honors for their rulers and their citizens. Behind them there rests a changed attitude of mind, representing a transformation in the political and social fabric of the countries involved. Just because the evidences of such changes have been piling up day after day, the new talk of peace may be taken seriously. At last the judgment of mankind seems to accord with its dearest wish.

The financial, military and socio-political situations of the belligerents all throw light upon the new conditions when peace may be discussed without illusion and without threats. The first of these, in a war which has so many commercial implications, is of vast importance, but only the mere outlines are available. Germany has financed herself up to this time by a series of domestic loans. Her inflexible secretary of the treasury, Doctor Helfferich, spoke confidently eighteen months ago of a war financed without taxes, and for a time interest on one loan was paid from the proceeds of its successor. That means that the disaster of compound interest was accepted; it has since been discarded. The Allies have borrowed abroad and at home, and have entered into a system of taxation which, in times of peace, would be confiscatory. Whatever the methods of securing money, the expenditure remains the same, and the same German financier told the Reichstag that they and their allies had spent, in the first 20 months of war, \$12,500,000,000, while their enemies had spent more than twice that amount. Germany herself is now being reduced to the comparatively small sum of half a billion dollars a month for war expenses only. Comment on these figures is unnecessary. Last year the buying power of the pound sterling reached its lowest point; the buying power of the mark is at a corresponding level at present. Regardless of financial stability, neither side can afford the war much longer.

The military factors making for peace are no more difficult to understand. Sympathizers with Germany admit that England still maintains superiority on the sea. Sympathizers with the Allies are compelled to say that Germany has not been and probably cannot be decisively defeated on land. The sole point in dispute is whether the Allies can be so defeated on land. The almost incredible efforts at Verdun will be partial proof of this problem, but not conclusive proof. The increasing momentum of the Russian advance will, if unchecked, nullify any victory at Verdun, because it will indicate how completely centred Germany's attack must be before it can succeed. The summaries of the military situation vary with the affections of those who make them. The neutral observer knows only that the number of effective men is being gradually depleted beyond the hope of rehabilitation; that Germany has conquered her smallest adversaries and has invaded fruitlessly the territory of two greater enemies; that Germany has lost a vast area in her colonial possessions, for which the very terms of peace now proposed demand restitution; that the prospects of a victory for Germany decrease with the growing armies and the replenished munitions of her enemies; that the prospect of a victory for the Allies, except the victory which comes of exhaustion, is hardly brighter today than it was in November, 1914.

The final set of conditions, vaguely called socio-political, arise out of the other two; but they may become the determining factor. Germany reports that France is exhausted; the difficulties of England are notorious from accounts of her own patriots. Now, for the first time, we learn of a great political struggle in Germany. With its source in the U-bote controversy and its impetus in the dismissal of Von Tirpitz, it actually involves the entire question of militarism; if it ends as it has begun there will be ample reason for the Allies to agree to peace, for they will have crushed the power of the German military oligarchy.

It is fairly indicated that the German people have become resentful of the trick played upon them. It is certain that the Emperor, his Premier, his Foreign Office and a majority (by a small margin) of his responsible counselors in the Reichstag have turned their faces against such prosecution of the war as involves the enmity of neutrals. That is only a faint response to the disaffection in the German people—a disaffection born not of lack of patriotism, but of surfeit of sorrow. A successful war might justify all sacrifices; it might even justify the sacrifice of every human principle of right and justice. But mourning for the dead is not the happiest moment for believing what diplomats say, and the German people have lost their illusion of God-given destiny. When the Government confesses this loss, the war may well end.

FINDING OUT WHAT WE KNOW

THE Mayor's expert engineers who are to find out whether it is practicable to run the subway under the City Hall, as originally planned, are not likely to learn anything new.

All that matter was gone into thoroughly months ago. Before the lines were planned former Director of Transit Taylor satisfied himself that there were no engineering difficulties in the way of routing the Broad street subway under City Hall. When bids were solicited for the work, men with the widest experience in such work were called in by the bidders to examine the foundations and the nature of the soil, and the bids were made after these men had made their report that the work was feasible.

There may be reasons other than those pertaining to engineering that make it seem desirable to the Mayor to secure another report, but what they are does not appear. It is perfectly clear, however, that the new commission of inquiry is nonsense. It cannot add to the sum of information now available.

And nothing the Mayor's commission may discover can justify, in the eyes of Philadelphia, the ridiculous "bottle" subway which Mr. Twining has proposed.

Tom Daly's Column

SAY! LISTEN, MR. MASEFIELD I am but an undergraduate and, therefore, immature, And I cannot tell the worthless stuff from that which will endure, So I have to ask my teachers to advise me now and then

As to who is really who among you literary men. I had heard you read your verses and I liked them very well, But if they were truly poetry, of course, I couldn't tell.

So I asked our head professor, "Is John Masefield what you'd call Intellectual; a thinker?" and he answered, "Not at all!"

Still, I feel that he's mistaken; I could prove it to him now If you'd have your picture taken with your hand upon your brow.

Though I never am impertinent, I stood upon the brink When I said, "Perhaps he's suffered where most writers merely think." But our learned head professor lifted up his nose and sneered: "Not at all," he told me, toying with his silky pointed beard.

And I must confess it's really very aggravating, sir, For nobody could be certain of the sort of man you were.

From the pictures that are published in the papers everywhere, For your necktie isn't floating and you've very little hair— Still, I feel that you're a poet and I'd prove it to him now If you'd have your picture taken with your hand upon your brow.

Remember what we said yesterday about these triolets! Now mind, we don't hold ourselves responsible for what's coming. Tomorrow's is going to be fierce!

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COMING BACK



SENATOR LODGE AS A DARK HORSE

Sage of Nahant Voted for Dark Horse in Republican Convention of 1880—Not an Amateur in Politics—25 Years in Senate

UP in New England they're hailing Senator Lodge as the "logical dark horse" for the Chicago convention to nominate. A dark horse, of course, has no presidential boom. He is chosen on a theoretical spur of the moment. He is the more or less sudden solution of a problem. So there's no boom for Senator Lodge. But they're talking of him as a dark horse. Anyway, New England hasn't had a President since Franklin Pierce. There were two before that—John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

The first dark horse was James K. Polk, nominated and elected in 1844. In the previous campaign Van Buren had been defeated by "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The Democrats declared that the Whigs had won by fraud and claptrap. They made the charge—the first time it had appeared in connection with national politics—that the victory had been due to the power of money. And before Harrison was inaugurated they had resolved that they would bring Van Buren forward again and elect him. In the next three years 24 of 26 States, in their State Democratic conventions, pronounced in favor of Van Buren and more than three-fourths of the conventions instructed their delegates to Baltimore to support him.

But late in 1842 the Democrats were discordant. Most of them were zealous in their adherence to the fortunes of the ex-President, but there were other "possibilities" with followings to be reckoned with. Calhoun declined an invitation to visit Ohio in a semi-public way on the ground that he ought not to do so while his name was before the country as a candidate for its highest office. Colonel R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who had been Vice President, made a tour through the North in which he assured the people that nothing could prevent the election of Henry Clay in 1844 except his own candidacy. Lewis Cass' boom was assuming considerable proportions. James Buchanan had been put forward as Pennsylvania's "favorite son."

Then the question of the annexation of Texas was reopened. The South, with its slavholding interests, was strong for bringing Texas into the Union. Clay and Van Buren issued statements on the subject. They agreed that annexation without the consent of Mexico would be dishonorable. They declared themselves opposed to the pending treaty with the Texas republic. Van Buren's stand defeated him. The time before the Baltimore convention was short, but it was long enough. The two-thirds rule originally adopted in 1832, was put into operation after a strenuous battle. On the first ballot Van Buren received 174 of the 265 votes. He held his own through the day. The eighth ballot was taken on the second day of the convention. The sensation carefully prepared in advance by the foes of Little Van was sprung. A member of the Maine delegation remarked that it was time "to draw the fire of Tennessee." The result was announced: Van Buren, 104; Cass, 114; Polk, 44. It was the first time that Polk's name had appeared in the balloting. Before the ninth ballot Van Buren's name was withdrawn—"for the sake of harmony," as they say in politics. New York cast its entire vote to Polk. Delegation after delegation followed suit and the Tennesseean received every single vote in the convention. The first dark horse was nominated and elected.

The Republican convention of 1880 was a dark-horse convention. Lodge was a delegate from Massachusetts. As he said to an interviewer recently, "I voted for Edmunds and against Blaine and Grant. However, Massachusetts helped to nominate General Garfield, and my vote was given with the rest."

Grant's Elusive Third Term That convention met at Chicago. The two strongest candidates were Grant, who had been President two terms, and James G. Blaine. John Sherman and George F. Edmunds possessed considerable strength. On the first day of voting 28 trials to nominate a party candidate were made. Grant led the ballots in his favor fluctuating between 302 and 309. Blaine followed, with 275 to 238 votes. Sherman came next. Washburne, of Illinois; Edmunds of Vermont; and Windom of Minnesota, received support. On the 24th ballot 71 votes were given to Garfield. He had received 61 votes on the second ballot. From Stanwood's "History of the Presidency" we take the following table, showing the convention votes on six different ballots:

Table with 6 columns: Candidate, 1st, 28th, 30th, 34th, 35th, 36th. Rows include Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds, Washburne, Windom, Garfield.

At the time of his nomination Garfield had just been elected a Senator from Ohio for the term beginning in 1881. He had been a gallant general in the Civil War and had served continuously in the National House since the war.

Lodge served in the House from 1887 to 1893, and since the latter date has been a Senator. His public career is probably as well known as that of any man in America. He is distinguished as a scholar and an author. The establishment of international copyright, the regulation of immigration, the reform of the consular service and numerous other items of notable legislation have been largely credited to him. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee it fell to him to take charge of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate and of the treaty establishing the Alaskan tribunal. His recent utterances on national preparedness and national honor have received the attention of the whole country. It was immediately after his arraignment of the Wilson administration in a speech at Lynn that the talk of Lodge as a dark horse began. It is expected by his New England friends that as temporary chairman of the convention at Chicago he will sound the "keynote" of the Republican campaign. Perhaps they've forgotten Elihu Root's recent address, but that, of course, was an unofficial "keynote."

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston May 12, 1850, and now makes his home in a picturesque mansion on the cliffs of Nahant, which juts out into Massachusetts Bay. He received an A. B. and Ph. D. at Harvard and was graduated from the Harvard Law School. His legal education he regarded as simply a part of his general education. He never practiced. But though born to leisure, he has always worked. "The first thing for a man of leisure to do," he once remarked, "if he really wishes to count in his day and generation, is to avoid being an amateur." On another occasion he declared that "every man should give of his leisure, more or less, to politics, for it is simply good citizenship for him to do so."

WATERLOO AND BELGIUM "What the Battle of Waterloo Costs Belgium" is the title of an article in the Belgian supplement to the London "Economist." The author is Pierre Maes, a well-known Belgian man of letters. Among the many slides inscribed upon the magnificent monument erected over the tomb of the Duke of Wellington is that of "Prince of Waterloo."

"It is a fine title," says Pierre Maes, "but to us poor Belgians, the great-grandchildren of the victims of 1815, that title brings up some unpleasant memories. We are still paying, and paying dearly, for the great hero's glory. Eighty thousand francs is the total of interest earned yearly under the name of the Duke of Wellington in our great bank of national debt. The present Duke receives an annual estate in Belgium revenues that amount to a little sum of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of 1815 has left us. Can we hope that the services we have rendered Europe and the heroism our soldiers have shown will deliver us from 17 Great Britain only gave him a sum of 1200,000. The King of the Netherlands gave him an estate of 210,000 francs. The Duke's share of the heavy charges that the great battle of